ONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

"Much Ado About Nothing." General Foster's recent advance into North Carolina, and his prompt retreat to his " base of operations " at Newbern, affords a practical illustration of the idea embodied in the title to one of Skakspear's plays. It was essentially, " Much Ado About Nothing." It resembled that celebrated movement commemorated in the well-known couplet,-

The King of France, with twenty thousand men, March'd up the hill, and then-march'd down again. Of course General Foster succeeded in injuring private property-in harrassing women and children-in corrupting the fidelity of some negroes, but for anything else he might as well have remained at Newbern. He accomplished no military object, that we know of. His destruction of even a portion of our road was so temporary, that it hardly retarded operations, and only bore hard upon some newspapers and private citizers. Whether he will attempt another raid into this State."

will depend, we think, upon the co-operation of other portions of the Lincolnite army. No doubt the advance of BURNSIDE at Fredericksburg, and of FOSTER from Newbern, were concerted measures, and the failure of one-or at least the failure of the principal one, inv olved that of the other.

Where the next movement is to be made, or rather how it is to be made, remains yet to be seen. We still think that it will be made on the South side of the James River, and probably from Suffolk. But that it can be very soon made we hardly think, or that it can succeed, even if made, we have no idea, but if made, it involves, as one of its incidents, an advance of the enemy into the interior of this State or an attack upon Wilmington, for the double purpose of creating a diversion of our forces from the main point of attack, as less well as of cutting off our communications between Virginia and the more Southern States of the Confede-

With this understanding before us, it seems evident that sound policy, on Confederate account alone, would indicate to the Confederate Government the propriety of keeping as large a force as possible in Eastern North Carolina, so as to prevent even the temporary success of any movement to cut off our railroad communications, since such temporary success of the enemy might result in permanent disaster to our arms at the very Capital of the Confederacy.

The tendency to " isms " which has marked the whole course of New England since she was first settled has at last culminated in the disseverance of the American Union, by the weak compliance of other Northern Sec. preparation of the enemy, the confident expectations winter quarters in some position where it can cover tions in taking up the cry and supporting the measures initiated by Boston in particular and Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Verment and Maine in general.

The other Northern States are at last having their eyes opened to the weakness and folly of their course in vielding to this fanatical dictation, and curses both loud and deep are ready to be hurled upon the heads of all Eastern States and statesmen, to whom, more than to all others the disruption of the Union, with the resulting war and present painful condition of things is due. There is, we believe most firmly, a moral retribution in store for all nations and communities who do wrong, the Raleigh State Journal announces in his issue of the management in the spring, as it has been since Hallock but this retribution is frequently delayed, and it is sel- 1st instant, that he has associated with him, in the mandom, indeed that it comes as premptly as this is likely agement of that paper, Mr. J. W. Albertson, of Perto do now in regard to the States of the North-East .- quimans county, whom he vouches for as a ripe scholar, nor consent to be drafted to be one mere food for rebel The time of their tribulation is at hard. They have a sound thinker and a good writer. He assumes the gunpowder. All that can be expected of patriotism is sowed the wind and they must expect to reap the whirlwind, and they will do it, long before the present gener- Mr. Albertson makes his bow to his readers in a ation shall have passed from the stage.

THE NEW YEAR opens brightly for the Confederates cess. cause in the West as well as in the East. Bragg has been giving the enemy " a little more grape " at Mur- day eavs that its Senior Editor has completed thirtybama or "290," has been on the track of their ocean enters upon the thirty-ninth year. This is a long expe- ought to have made months ago. steamers, rendering them unhappy and perplexed.

ew months longer and the game will be played out. prices, and claims for the press the merit of having not able bearing of this necessity on the two political ques-The enemy's nine months, levies will be discharged, and enly preached against extortion by others, but avoided tions in which the country takes the deepest interest - a part or all my civil rights to secure the rights of the will not re-enlist, nor will the Northern States submit extortion itself, which is a remarkable instance of con- the Emancipation Proclamation and the action of forto another draft. Their last grand horde is in the field sistency, as times go. and they will not be able to get another. This is felt at the North and hence the political necessity of burling forward all their masses in the desperate hope of "crushing out" the Confederates by mere weight. As this fails the last hope of the enemy vanishes.

This war will probably not end at once. It will most probably ooze out, or flicker out like a candle. It rough blacksmith, brought \$2,550. Three other men bim proclaim freedom to the Northern citizens in the cannot be maintained much longer with its present mainder, (men and boys.) sold as follows: 4 between \$1,proportions.

any choice in the matter should wish to continue the awful game. Now, the North has the choice. She can make peace by simply forbearing the invasion of our territory. While she maintains her aggressive attitude there is no choice for us but defence, resistance. Upon first movement, and foreign intervention or mediation than last year; another similar proclamation from King her to do so. Brage and VanDonn and Lee and their ent year. brave armies are also smoothing the way. Their mode o! negotiating is rough, but it bids fair to be efficient.

use of two Glasgow papers, the "Morning Journal" ten—the year had been so eventful and seemed so long, and the "Glasgow Herald," both of the date of the 14th with the hopes and fears of a century crowded into its decision, we may as well hope for the best and await gia; Daniel A Wilson, use of two Glasgow papers, the "Morning Journal" November. As usual, the topic, par excellence, is the twelve "little months," that we involuntarily found our the result with coolness. Until we get an echo from Louisiana, Judge Advocate. war in America. To that every other seems to yield selves writing it as though unable to realize that it was in interest and importance.

ing Journal indeed thinks that "the proposal of media- bloodshed may be things of the past, and want and suffertion in America, which has issued frem the French gov- ing be averted. God send that we here in Wilmington ernment, merits in our opinion, the favourable consider- may never again have to pass through the same, ordeal as ation of the great powers to which it is addressed."- that to which we were subjected in September, Octo-It then goes on to argue the question as to the effect of ber and November. Few in town or country, in hosan armistice upon the parties to the struggle, and con- pital or camp, in war or pestilence, will soon forget the tends that it would not change their relative position | death-harvest of 1862, which still is not without its nor confer any greater benefits upon the South than it glorious memories of devotion and beroism, of victory for a measure like the one now before the Senate. It Judge, Alabama, Presiding Judge; S W Fisk, Louisiana; would upon the North. It adds "There appears to be and honor. How 1863 will compare with its predelittle or no weight whatever in the objections of the cessor who can say! Let us resolve that, so far as de-Times, which resolve themselves, indeed, into mere pends upon ourselves, it will be the best and happiest taunts at France that are without any reasonable foun- year of our existence. dation. With the unemployed and starving operatives of our manufacturing districts increasing at the rate of 20,000 a week, we are not in a position to tell ten o'clock. On going out to seek for the fire, we found our French neighbors that they need cotton more than a number of bales of hay on fire between Mr. Grant's of our working classes to flout at any proposition which to save the building and its other contents. We have offers a reasonable hope of exercising a pacific influence not learned the probable origin of the fire. We heard in America."

The same topic is also the first item referred to under the editorial head of the Glasgow Herald, which paper, however, expresses no opinion, while its extracts, as is natural, are all from Northern papers, such as the Washington Star, the Washington Republican, etc.,

From the "Journal" we learn that Messrs. Jones tion of His providence, to take from our midst our highly esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, W. T. Currie, therefore, be it & QUIGGIN, of Liverpool, will shortly launch a steamer of 250 tons burden, built of steel plates only three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce states that she is intended for a " peculiar trade," and that she will steam twenty knots an hour. The peculiar trade is understood to mean the running

The enemy's ship-yards, have, for months past, resounded with the din of preparation, and an immense pavy has been built, and much of it will soon be finished. Many of the new vessels are iron-clads of the Moniter pattern, got up at a stupendous cost. Monster guns have been cast to be used on board these vessels, and the whole expense, when summed up, will be found to amount to something, which, at first sight would appear to be almost fabulous.

Upon the operations of this great naval armament high hopes have been founded. It is looked to to repair the errors and compensate the failures of the army and the cabinet, and retreive the fortunes of the sinking dynasty at Washington. That it can do all this we have no idea, but that the attempt will be made, we cannot entertain a doubt, nor can we flatter ourselves

with the hope of immunity from attack. so many promises, and raise so many expectations, withbeen buoyed up under its repeated disasters in the field, with the assurance of what is to be done on the water. Cities are to be taken, rivers penetrated, and whole sections of country subjugated and laid waste. This what the North has been taught to expect as the fruits of the several paval expeditions which are to be sent against the ports and rivers of the South. It is just as well for us to bear in mind that this is the Eincolnpared to meet that programme with measures adequate to the occasion and calculated to defeat it. The backbone of the enemy's power is broken on land. Its claws and talons are still unclipped at sea. We must be prepared to interpose steel to steel—to meet every attempt to fasten these claws upon our coast, with an impenatra-

the engineering skill of our military authorities, but we well devised obstructions, of which the affair at Drewry's rors of bombardment from the water.

far beyond anything that has yet been done, few, we think will doubt, and in view of the considerations to founded upon it and the consequent certainty that the war will not be permitted to end without the exertion of its nominious die ster, the military situation in the East full force upon our coasts and rivers, and that within no will robably remain without essential change during long time-we cannot too strenuously call the attention of the water, unless the robels, emboldened by their sucthe authorities in this direction, nor too earnestly urge cess, should menace Washington within the next two the adoption of every means that science can devise or ingenuity suggest, to render our rivers and harbors im- stroy the value of the last levy of 600 000 men, whose pervious to the visits of these rovers of the sea and term of a rvice is only one months from the date of severe ordeal to go through. We trust that it will not

principal editorial management of the paper.

brief and well written paragraph. We wish him suc- tration is then restricted to success in the spring cam-

freesboro', and the indomitable Semmes, in the Ala- eight years of labor in that vocation, and this week rience in a vocation which is generally so shifting and It only requires that the lick should be kept up for a uncertain. The Observer speaks of the general rise in into winter quarters, and postpone further offensive or fee, or Hottectot, it is all the same with him. I tell

Effects of Lincoln's Proclamation.

The Richmond Whig, of the 1st inst., says: Messrs. Pulliam & Co. sold at their auction rooms, to-day, a large number of negroes, chiefly belonging to the estaof Sam'l Hardgrove, dec'd. One woman brough: \$1,550 another \$1.260, and two giris, sold together, brought \$2, 500. Two likely boys brought \$3,050. One man, who is a brought respectively, \$1,9:0, \$1,935, and \$1,920. The re-800 and \$1,900: 11 between \$1,700 and \$1,800; 5 between \$1,600 and \$1,700; 8 between \$1,500 and \$1,600; 2 between It is not in human nature that either party, having \$1,400 and \$1,500; I between \$1,300 and \$1,400; 3 between \$1,200 and \$1,300; 3 between \$1,000 and \$1,200; and 2 under \$1,000. It will be seen that most of the negroes were sold at prices above \$1.50). This sale indicates th t a decided

The sales in Wilmington on the first and second inst., will compare favorably with the above figures. The the North therefore will devolve the duty of making the hiring here has also run at least 100 per cent higher rate maker of jokes ought to have, he will postpone his might come in advantageously in smoothing the way for Abraham would no doubt double the prices of the pres-

Wino has not felt a little strange when writing the date to his first letter after the departure of one year and WE are indebted to the courtesy of a friend for the the coming in of another? We had written 1862 so ofgone. But it is gone, and God send that in many ways Both rather lean to the Confederate side. The Morn- we may never see its like again. God send that war and

AN ALARM OF FIRE was raised last night a little after execute martial law, I am not quite able to understand borth Carolina, Presiding Judge; John M Patton, Virginia; the o'clock of the fire t we; and it betrays, indeed, a flippant and senseless in- livery stable and the Court House. They had caught has been suspended are to be made to answer in respective army corps to which they have been assigned, to difference to the dreadful and accumulating sufferings fire in the stable, but been rolled or tossed out in time damages to such persons as they have in custody, or some talk of its being set on fire, but could learn no

> At a meeting of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, held at Camp Badger, Dec. 26th, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted : WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensa-

Resolved. That in the death of our companion in arms Wm. T. Currie, the Company has lost one of its most useful deadly blow at the civil law, cf which they boast to be just before the battles near Richmond he went into Mc-and deveted members, the Southern army a soldier whose such ready defenders. It is well for us to make sure of Clellan's lines and communicated to him all the plans of unceasing and indefatigable devotion to our cause won for him a name that will live forever in the memory of this of his old homestead

lavishly testowed upon him

Resolv d. That in this divine visit ation this Company has lost a member whose highest aim and chief of ject was to perform, without murmur, the duty assigned him; and whose greatest source of pleasure was to share proper-tionably the priva i as and hardship of his fellow-soldiers.

Resolved. That is paying this tribute of respect to our departed friend and brother, we commisgle our tears with the se of his bereaved and heart stricken relatives, and as-sure them that we do sympathize most deeply with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ournal for publication, and to the relatives of the de-

Will the Army of the Potomic go Into Winter

From the New York World, December 19

JOHN HALL, Chairman. C. H. KI G. E. T. BRANCH,

What else can it do? It is, of course, impossible to say what new folly may not be perpetrated by this inscrutable administration; but reasoning from positions It cannot be supposed that the Lincoln government it has several times taken and supposing it capable of would expend so much money and so much labor, make some other consistency than uniformity in blundering, we may safely conclude that the fall and winter camout at least making a trial of the means collected with of active operations by the Army of the Potomac until so much laborious preparation. The whole North has spring The administration deliberately rejects the water route to Richmond preferred by General McClellan, and determines to advance overland. Even if it should change its mit d. there are now no transports for conveying to the James river a force large enough for an effective attack. Every available, and almost every crazy thing that floats has been scraped together for the Banks' expedition; it will be far into January before these vessels could be relived from the Gulf, even if the Government had telegraphic facilities for transmitting the orders. Judging by the usual standard of adminis ite programme, and it is our imperative duty to be pre- trative efficiency, at least another month would be consumed before the army would be ready for embarkation. This would carry us to the beginning of March. A resumption of the James river route, therefore, if, contrary to all probability, the government should determine on it, would be quivalent to postponing further active operations till spring. The administratio is therefore produded from a winter campaign, except by a land a vance; which is, under the circumble shell, from which they will recoil, bruised and use- stances, a military impossibility. True, a heavy specimen of military imbecility, like Halleck, pushed on by How this is to be done must, of course, be devised, by such a piece of impetuous stupidity as Stanton, may not recogn ze the impossibility. They may send our brave soldiers to another wholesale butchery, like that which think we are not trenching upon the peculiar sphere of has made an Aceldama of the plains near Fredericks. these authorities when we call attention to well estab- burg; they may wade them through Virginia mud. and lished facts, and respectfully urge the great efficiency of kill off scores of thousands by cold, exposure and fations: but it is certain that they will not approach Richmond till the so't winter of that climate is past Bluff affords such a striking illustration, having been the Even it a hard freeze should make an entrance possible, chief means of arresting the advance of the enemy's the army in ghe find itself, at the end of the se ond or fleet to Richmond, thus saving that city from the hor- third day stuck immovably in the mad, by a sudder thaw : the men up to their knees, the wagens up to their hubs. Even Stanton and Halleck cannot be such How far other points are capable of complete obstruct mandin blunderers as to attempt a winter campaign tion we can hardly say, but that many are, to an extent through the Virginia not with an army that has just been disastrously beaten, and which (not being made up of natural fools) must have utterly lost confidence in the directing power which controls its movements I ask him who is to be the judge, as to what their which we have invited attention ;-the immense naval The Army of the Potomac will undoubtedly go into

weeks Besides many other ways in which this necessary delay aff et our caus: injuriously, it will nearly detheir colis ment. They will indeed be available for a belien, there is danger that we shall be so weakened by the disbanding of the nine months men that our cause THE STATE JOURNAL."-Mr. Spelman, proprietor of would be lest. If the army is under such bluedering brother to the Pope and Burnside campaigns, we can never raise another army; for mon will neither enlist that it will be willing to secrifice life for some equivalent advantage, or at least some possiblility of equivalent advantage to the country. Mr. Lincoln's adminis paign as its only chance of saving the Union. If that miscarries, all is lost. No change of advisers or of A Long Time.—The Fayetteville Observer of Thurs | policy can then revive public confidence. It behooves the face, and make the radical changes, both in the personnel and the policy of his administration, which he

The certainty that the Army of the Potomac must go eign governments. If, in the present posture of affairs. the President issues his threatened emancipation proclamation on the 1st of January, he will be simply an object of derision. To proc'aim the slaves free immediately after the rebels have met him at the thresehold of their territory and driven him ignominiously out, would be a piece of ridiculous bravado that would make him the laughing stock of the world. It be happens to be in a proclaiming mood on the first of January, let South who were overtaken there by the rebellion, and have not yet been able to get away. Let him pro claim freedom to the Union men of East Tennessee who have so long listened in vain for the chariot wheels of deliverance. Everybody sees now how futile and ridiculous it would be for Mr. Lincoln But has he any more power to free the negroes than to the government as the slaves? If Mr. Lincoln has as ready a perception of the ridiculous as such an inverte-"bull against the comet." It has become, however, a matter of no sort of consequence, either to the rebels or GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.

The action of foreign governmen's on the cessation of hostilities for the year, with such a balance of advantages in favor of the rebels, is a more serious question. As nobody on this side of the Atlantic (for Seward's judgment is not respected in Europe) can have this last bad news, it is idle to speculate.

RELIEF OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY, NOT IN THE MILLS DECEMBER 19TH, 1862.

MR. SPRAKER: -1 desire to say that, while I am Tennessee, Judge Advocate. willing to do anything to aid and maintain civil authority, and shall certainly be the last to commit any act that would weaken its force, or render the military superior to it. I am not pregared at this time to vote may be that in ordinary times no grave objection could be urged to this bill; but when it is brought forward at this particular period, with the avowed purpose of liberating prisoners under arrest by military authority, and coming as it does coupled with a sneer at the army, the army officers and soldiers, under orders to the extent to which it is meant this bill should go. If we are to understand that officers who refuse to obey the writ of haleas corpus in districts where this writ | will report without delay to the commanding officers of the that officers who arrest and confine disloyal and suspected persons are to be the especial objects against | By order. whom it is directed, then I am against the whole concern. I am opposed to any and all measures that will tend to weaken the strength and efficiency of the army. That army so readily sneered at by Senators is the life, blood and breath of this nation. It is our only hope for safety and protection; upon its success every hope for civil and religious liberty must now depend. There is no other power on earth that can maintain the civil law in this Confederacy, and preserve the liberties of our people, save the military arm; then, why will Senators endeavor to destroy its usefulness by fettering its operations with rigid statutes; they are but striking a | was arrested by the Confederate Government was, that full exercise of all its powers.

bore, and a social companion deserving the blasings so authority must now be obeyed and allowed to exert itself freely for our defence, or the despotic military power of the enemy will be upon us, and then we are certain to be destroyed.

Every man that is true to the South must place himself under the Southern cross. If Senators persist in this course of seeking to trammel our military, and continue in their efforts to get up a conflict between the civil and military authority, the country would do well to "begin to calculate" to whom such gentlemen mean, that we should understand their allegiance is due. I believe that if this bill had its proper title, it would be entitled, " a bill inviting the invader to our soil, offerentitled, "a bill inviting the invader to our son, opering a welcome to our enemies, and giving a reward to ing a welcome to our enemies, and giving a reward to traitors and spies." Will any sone man protend that an officer must wait the slow process of the civil law to arrest and confine traitors against whom he has just arrest and confine traitors against a second against a second arrest a and serving the enemy to pass in and out of his lines at pleasure upmolested? Yet if you pass this bill it will be but saying in effect, to every officer and soldier, that if they arrest such persons, they themselves will be arrested, fined and imprissoned for obeying a lawful command. As I read the constitution, the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion

the public safety may require it. Congress has passed an act authorizing the President to suspend this writ. Every Senator here took an oath to support the constitution of the Confederate S ates. Now suppose we pass this act requiring every officer to vield obedience to this writ, whether it be suspended or not. I submit, that we would be nullifying a constitutional act of Congress, and in substance disregarding the oaths we have taken to support that constitution. If, under this act of Congress, the President has the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, he must, as a matter of course, have power to suspend any penalty we could impose, for refusing to obey it. The Senator sing from Beaufort (Mr. Warren) talks about not being afraid of the army, I suppose no patriot fears it, but all true men adore it. I am glad to hear him announce his purpose to call the yeas and nays upon the vote on this bill, as he says, " to see who fears the army " I call the yeas and nays upon this very question to see who will stand by the army, maintain and defend it. I ask what are the seventy thousand heroic soldiers from North Carolina to think, when they shall be told that instead of legislating in a manner to supply their wants, alleviate their sufferings on the field, provide ways and means for the support of their families at home, we are here solemnly debating a plan, which if adopted, would open their lines to all traitors, cut-throat and theiring hi elings, who may be, for aught we know, in daily communication with the enemy; may be giving him all the information he desires; yet by our action it is proposed to deay them the privilledge of arresting these very men who are seeking their destruction? We tell them that in three or six months the civil law would arrest and punish such offenders, that notwithstanding they could and their country, they must go to some civil Magis trate, obtain a warrant upon affi lavet and send a Shersending a Militia officer to overlook and instruct a war were captured at Occoquan. worn veteran. That Senator (Mr. Warren) talks about punishing "the fancy buttoned Colonels and Partizan Rangers" who travel out of their sphere of duty. sphere of duty is? I am answered the constitution and the law : then I say when officers violate the constitu- The re reat of Gen. Hatch across the Tallahatchee has been tion and the law the manner and am unt of their pun- confirmed.

youd the limits of the law. But I submit that when officers and soldiers are on dream. the field, they are the best judges of their sphere of action : they need no instruction from us how they are to ae: in the face of the foe. Before we instruct men who are trained in the science of war, let us, at least become students of that art ourselves, and especially let Senators, before they instruct Colonels and Generals, be able vigorous spring campaign; but unless we can then to come to a respectable "shoulder arms" in defence make a ster, three months jub of extinguishing the re- of that civil law, of which they are the shady champions and parior advocates ; let them fight to maintain

it, and then they will appreciate it. and denied a speedy rial. If such be true, these men ry is confirmed. The enemy advanced within six miles of and all the implements for cutting fortifications. Our They tell us about men being incarcerated in pris n came to Washington, and the spring compaign is have their remedy at law as it now exists, let them de Bristoi. It will take several weeks to repair damages. mand their trul and they will be heard. It may be that they are criminals and felons, who fear the results of a NORTH-RN NEW -BATON ROUGE RECAPTURED trial, and have never asked for it, but one ingeniously raising the cry of incarceration, to elicit sympathy and beget followers in their wicked disloyalty. Let us be cautious, indeed, how we open the advantages of the law to these Baffaloes, who have sought to betray their country. The Senator from Wake, (Mr. Russ.) talks about loosing his civil and religious liberty, and asks, " what does he care for a government that does not give him full protection in property and personal liberty.' the President to look these hard probabilities tuily in I ask, when has our government failed to do this, where it had the power, and what power can it now bring to bear for his protection, save its military force. He cries out and says, what difference does it make with him, who destroys his personal liberty, whither it be friend him it would make this difference with me, if it be neces-

> No man lives, or ought to live for himself alone, but every one must give up a part of his natural rights, to

We have sent our noblest men to the field by thousands. Let us not say to them, we desert you now and leave you in the hands of traitors. Our State considered long before she acted. She has taken her course. We are here pledged to maintain ber action. Then let ns stand upon the alter of freedom, beneath the banner of our common cause, with united hearts, determined to save our country; but if go down at last she must, let ament. to publish a proclamation declaring these classes free. it be without spot or blemish on her fair name. The escutcheon of our State is brilliant with the deeds of free them? Have not they at least as strong a claim on the brave, then let no act of ours dim their record of

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

to anybody else, whether the proclamation is issued or | I. The following appointments, under the Act of October 9, 1862, providing for the appointment of Military Courts, to attend the army, have been made by the President, and are announced for information of all concerned 1. Lieutenan-General James Longstreet's Corps — Chas L Scott, of Alabama, Presiding Judge; Albert P Hill, Mississippi; L W Spratt, South Carolina; Chas M Blackford, Virginia, Judge Advocate.

3. General G T Beauregard's Corps .- D F Jamieson, of South Caro ins., Presiding Judge; L M Lamar, Georgia; capt W C Bird, 1st Florida Volunteers, Florida; A H Boy-kin Fouth Carolina Ludge Administration and sea for six months. kin, Fouth Carolina, Judge Advocate.

Brown, Tennessee, Judge Advocate. Lieutenant-General E K Smith's Corps... Thomas Enf. fin, of North Carolina, Presiding Judge; James Neil, Tennessee; Charles B Thomas, Kentucky; Shelby Williams,

4 Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps-Andrew

6. Lieutenant General T H Holmes' Corps .-- Justin Polk, Missouri, Presiding Judge; Geo C Watkins, Arkansas: Major W P Townsend, 4th Texas Volunteers, Texas: Lione Levy, of Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

8. Major-General Samuel Jones' Corps-Colonel P T Moore, Virgin a, Presiding Judge; W H Morris, Maryland; Col A T M Rust, Virginia; Septimus T Wall, Kentucky, Judge Advocate 9. Major General G W Emith's Corps-Wm B Rodman,

Samuel J Douglass, Florida; J Little & mith, Judge Advo-

11. The above named members of the Courts referred to whom the letters of appointment will be forwarded, excepthose cases where they have been delivered to the parties,

or may be called for at this office at an early day. Adjutant and Inspect or-General.

" Ma," said a little boy, " the blockade stops every thing, why don't it stop babies from coming?" The reply was not given. It might have been like that of the old lady of North Carolina, when she couldn't get any more tea. ' Well, bless the Lord, they can't blockade sassifrax !"

Rev. R. J. Graves. We learn that the charge upon which this individual

our civil liberty, before we destroy the only means we our officers. He has been surrendered to the authori-Company, and his relatives a brother whose noble qualities have to secure it. Senators can now point to nothing tiess of this State on the demand of the Legislature, and cation with their rear.

Shed a sunbeam et joy and gladness around the hearthstone that can save us but the army, then let us give it the will be tried for the alleged offence. As the testimonal description of his old homesteed. in the possession of the Confederate authorities was The peculiar trade is understood to mean the running of the blockade. We shouldn't be surprised to see this vessel dashing up our river some of these days.

In the possession of the Confederate authorities was deemed sufficient to warrant his arrest, we presume that the purpose, his suavity of manners, and his utter contempt some extent, by the military arm of the Government; the Solicitor prosecuting him in this State will see to young man worthy the untarnished character he so nebly it it a matter of moral necessity. Our own military

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL

THE SCHOONER EMMA TUTTLE RE-CAPTURED BY

HER CREW AND TAKEN TO NASSAUL CHABLESTON, Dec. 31, 1862. Another recaptured, similiar to the Emelie St. Peirre affair, has taken place. The schooner Emma Tuttle, Capt. Carrey, of Nassan, supposed bound for a Confederate port, was taken by a Yankee Cruiser and put in charge of a prize East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, consisted of or crew. The original officers and crew being left on board Ohio and one Indiana Regiment. They captured of

(Special Dispatch to the Savannah Republican)

MURFREESBORO', TENN., Dec. 30th, 1862. The enemy took position, on yesterday, P. M., one mile in front of our lines. We burnt the splendid mansion of Mr. Cowsn on the Nashville turnpike, four hundred yards in our front, together with all the ou houses; also Mr. Hardin's residence on the Wilkinson turnpike, in order to prevent the enemy from using them for shelter. This morning is raw and raining, and the inhabitants are rapidly moving be-

Heavy skirmishing commenced to-day at 9 o'clock. The signs upon Vicksburg. force of the enemy is estimated at sixty thousand. There are indications of a general and terrific engagement. In the afternoon the engagement on our left soon became general, and the battle is now raging heavily. The greatest confidence prevails among our officers and men. The enemy made a desperate charge upon our lines, but were repulsed with heavy loss. A brilliant artillery duel is now progres-

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT MURFREES. BORO', TENN .- THE YANKEES BADLY WHIPPED .-PRISONERS, CANNON, &c., CAPTURED .- THE YAN-KEES GET A PLENTY OF "GRAPE."

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1863. The following official despatch was received this more-

MURFREESBORG', Dec. 31st, 1862. We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning, and after ten hours hard fighting have driven him from every position except his extreme left, where he has succestfully resisted us. With the exception of this point we occupy the whole field. We captured four thousand prisoners, including two Brigad er Generals, thirty one pieces of a tillery and some two hundred wag ns and teams. Our loss is heavy; that of the enemy is much greater.

BRAXTON BRAGG. General Commanding

make the arrest in one minute -- save perhaps thems lives | AleRIVAL OF YANKLE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND R CHMOYD, VA., Jan 1st, 1863. Ninety-two Yankees, captured at Dumfries, arrived here iff to make the arrest; you had just as well talk of to-day. Two hundred more will arrive to-morrow. They

> NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 1st, 1863. The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 31st December. The Herald reports that Port Hudson has been captured

The steamer Etna, with four days later news, has arrived | jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport on Frid The London Times says that Lincoln's message is a bid morning, and seven soldiers killed. The train was coming brought to answer for every step they have taken befor peace. His emancipation plan it decominates a from Murireesboro'.

> The London News, the organ of Fxeter Hall, says it has no faith in Lincoln's emancipation scheme. Gold was one hundred and thirty in New York on Mon-

day. The underwriters in New York have doubled their risks on Ac erican vessels. DESTRU TION OF BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 1st, 1863. The report of the destruction of two bridges on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, by a body of Yankee Caval-

-THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA CAP TURES YA' KRE S'EAMER ARIEL AND CREW-PALMERSTON AND EUSSELL, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1863. The Washington threniele notices important movements of Gen. Stuart's cavaly, and supposes that he is advancing

The supersedure of Butler by Banks is confirmed. Banks has sent a fleet and strong force to Baton Bouge, and recap-The Herald rays that the C. S. Steamer Florida had succeeded in running out from Mobile, unseen by the blocka-

ders. A Confederate vessel had arrived at Havana with cotton, from Mobile, on the 7th of December. The Alabama, (290) captured the California Steamer

same boat, adrift on a stormy sea. If to insure the ar- dollars in treasury notes, and fifteen hundred thousand doland her cargo for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars more, the whole to be paid to the Confederate authoriti s within thirty days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States. The news of the capture produced great sensation in New York and Wash-

Greely has been summoned to Washington. The Paris correspondent of the Herald says it is rumored

in diplomatic circles that Palmerston and Russell will be

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- FROM THE UNITED

RICHMOND, JANUARY 2D, 1863. Two hundred Abolition prisoners arrived here to-day

Northern dates of the first inst. have been received by

James Brooks made a speech in New York, on Tuesday at a meeting at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, requesting New Jersey, on account of her revolutionary history and post associations, to invite all the States

to meet in Convention at Louisville in February. They also call upon New Jersey to ask permission of President Lincoln to allow her to send delegates to the States in rebellion, and invite their representation in this Convention : and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be repre-

Brooks was enthusiastically applauded. No war news of importance.

SIX MILES.

(Special to the Daily Rebel.) MURFREESBORO', TENN., Dec. 31, 1862. The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had been driven six miles from our left and centre. Gen'l Willick and a number of Abolition officers are prisoners .-Gens. Syll, McCook, and Woodruff were killed. Our loss sails split. The prize crew, alarmed for their own safewas heavy. The enemy's loss is estimated at five to our

Gen. Rains, Col. McNair, and Col. Autrey, of the 27th Miss.; Lt. B. C. Enos Triester, of the 1st Louisiana, were as far North as Halteras. Captain Carver, baving killed; Col. Black of the 5th Ga., and Col. Fisk, of 25th La., got possession of all the arms on board, made his arwere mortally wounded. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great judgment and

Wheeler's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply of wagon trains and 400 beeves vesterday. Wheeler burnt 230 wagons in the enemy's rear, and captured six hundred prisoners. Cur troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be renewed to-morrow morning. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BRAGG. OUR SUCCESS COMPLETE .- A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3rd, 1863. A despatch to Gen'l Cooper, from Gen'l Bragg, dated 1st inst., was received last night about eleven o'clock. It

dred prisoners paroled. Morgan has done his work, but of being assured that he died nobly, in defence of his counthe full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and ceive the reward of the faithful. I consider this tribute due Mississippi are without railroad and telegraphic communi-

MURFREESBORO', Jan. 1st, 1863 .- The enemy has yielded his strong point and is falling back. We occupy the whole

He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnand train to-day. We seenred several thousand stand of small arms. The body of Brig Gen. Hill was left on the field.

Three others are reported killed. God has granted us.

happy new year. THE BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE-CAPTURE OF

COL. LOVE, OF NORTH CAROLINA. KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31st, 1809 The Yankee force which destroyed the bridges on the

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG-THE ENEMY DISGUEST ED WITH VICKSBURG, AND RETIRE UP THE RIVER-OFFICIAL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3d, 1863 .- 2 P w A despatch to the Secretary of War, dated Vicksburg, the 2nd, says : The enemy finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroads upon our position here, have re-embarked leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his

> J. C. PEMBERTON Lient, Gen'l Commanding

RICHMOND, Dec. 3d, 1862 A telegram received at the War Department from Gen Pemberton, states that the Abolitionists have abandoned the altack upon Vicksburg and taken to their beats bane. up the river.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4th. 1881 President Davis reached here this afternoon, at 4 o'c'lors He was greeted at the Southern Depot by an immencrowd, cheering loudly and clamorous for a speech. To President responded beautifully, and spoke most encourse

J. W. Eppes, of Brunswick, Va., died here suddenly have

ingly of the prospects in the West and South.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 3d, 1883 President Davis arrived here this evening, in good health

FROM MURFRESBORO'.

CHATTANOCGA, Jan. 3d, 1862 The following official dispatch has just been received MURFREESBORO', Jan. 2d .- The enemy retired last nie but a short distance in the near of their former position We had a sharp and short contest this evening. We dream h's left flank from position, but our attacking party again ratired with considerable loss to both sides. Wheeler and Wharton were again in their rear yesterday, and cautetwo hundred prisoners and one piece of artillery, and de-

troyed 200 loaded wagons. BRAXTON BRAGO.

YANKEE PRISONERS, &c. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 34, 1862.

Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 23 different Regiments are represented. Three cars, in a train loaded with our wounded we

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2nd. 1563 Ekirmishing continued all day yesterday. No general engagement is expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army. We are confident of our ability to hold Vicksburg against any force the Yankees may bring.

LATER .- This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the Lake, causing them to evacuate the place leaving 50 stand of arms, 9 prisoners. forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the Lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and

LATEST .- The 'enemy have left Chicasaw, Bayon and are reported going on their transports to Snidar's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their

> WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL. Neuse River Bridge,

This portion of the Western World, hitherto so difficent in moral interest, is fast becoming dotted with those points of attraction which will receive the attention of posterity. Not least among these is Ne use River Bridge. Waiting for the train, yesterday, I employed a short inter al in survey ing the scene of the late battle at that, place; which shows not a few of the marks of destruction which usually remain after such conflicts. A large plantation, stretching along the Southern bank of the river, nearly equally divided by the Wilmington and Weldon railway in a northerly and community, I am ready to do it. We are all in the the Ariel and took possession of three hundred thousand southerly direction, and skirted on the South by oak and pine woods and an old field, was the immediate arena on rival of a part of the crew at a port of safety, some of lars in silver. Having destroyed all the sailes of the Yan- which the Federals were again repulsed and the safety of the cargo and passengers should be thrown overboard, kee Steamer, and removed one of her steam valves, she was Goldsboro' achieved. Our forces were posted on the every patriot and friend of mankind should offer himself bonded for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, | Western border of the farm, too long pine raff fences, per rallel with the railway track and just beside it, separating them from the enemy's position, which consisted of a moderate elevation commanding the railway bridge, half a mile distant, and having the farm houses a few hundred yards the back ground. The fences which lay between the combatants are partly pulled down, the rails scattered and burnt, in one or two places. In the old field, through which a deep-cut wagen road winds to the Southeast, is still visible, the remnant of the forage on which the Federal horses were fed; and at the bridge, a tree-top or so is seed shot away by the enemy's pieces, some pines are torn and splintered at half height; and the swamp is blackened and scorched around the structure so unfortunately fired by the invader. At the Southern end of the bridge, just in the edge of a thicket and a few feet of the stream rolling to obliviously past, are the newly made graves of the five Federals killed in the act of firing the bridge : no marbles, but rough plank head and foot pieces, mark them, and they

> If Nease River Bridge, certainly now a name in history. may not rank with Marathon and Platea, Issus and Arbels. it will ever be honored with the special regards of North Carolinians. In the coming years of a constantly arriving futurity, the elegant traveller and tourist, versed in the grandeur of our annals and imbued with their spirits, shall pause at this spot and traverse the recollections and reflections it must ever arouse.

> are laid out without reference to the points of the com-

ANOTHER "ST. PIERRE" AFFAIR .- A Nassau letter, of the 22d inst., brought by the steamer Girelle. Ewing, of Tennessee, Presiding Judge; Edward S. Worthington, Kentucky; J A Campbell. M. ssissippi; Thomas W. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF Tuttle, Captain Carver, which was taken off Wilming-MURFREESBORO'.-THE YANKEES DRIVEN BACK | ton by the Yankee blockading vessel Cambridge, November last. A prize crew, consisting of a Lieut and five men, was put aboard, and Captain Carver Mate and Cook of the captured vessel were also allowed to remain, and the vessel was ordered North .-Shortly after sailing the schooner got among the breakers, and the Yankee Lieutenant applied to Captain Carver for assistance in extricating the vessel from her perilous condition. During a gale which followed, the mainmast was carried away, and all the vessel's ty, consulted with Captain Carver, and placed him in charge. He immediately steered her course Southward and put into Rum Cay. The schooner at one time was rangements with the Mate and Cook and recaptured the vessel, and upon arrival at Rum Cay took entire charge of her. The Yankee prize-master with his men

were landed at Nassau. Captain Carver has secured legal advice, and the case will be brought up for adjudication. Charleston Courier.

HEAD QUARTERS, 51st, Reg't N. C. T., January 3d, 1863. Died, of a wound received in the battle of the 17th Dec-1862, at the Neuse Bridge near Goldsboro', on the 31st Dec-

1862, in the hospital at Goldsboro', Wm. E. Robinson, of Company C, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

The deceased was a noble soldier, never complaining of duty and always at his post. Be was detailed as an orstates that the expedition under Forrest has fully accomplished its object. The railroads in West Tennessee are broken in many places.

Large amounts of stores were captured, and twelve hundled as a broken in many places.

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Large amounts of stores were captured, and twelve hundled as a broken in many places. his memory.

WM. A. ALLEN. Lt. Col. Commanding. 72-1t-15-10

The British and Foreign Bible Society have voted a credit of £3,000 in favor of the Bible Society of the Confederate States.